

## IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the following paragraphs with the paragraphs set forth below:

### IN THE TITLE

~~METHOD FOR ELECTROCHEMICALLY TREATING ARTICLES AND APPARATUS  
AND METHOD FOR CLEANING ARTICLES~~

### Paragraph 8.10

8.10 Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a guide member 90 of the electrochemical cell. As shown in Fig. 3 and Fig. 4, the guide member is disposed in the electrode chamber 80 for guiding the tubing 18 as it enters the chamber. The guide member has a seat 92 having a tapered surface 94 facing outwardly in the axial direction. A pin 96 extends axially from the seat and is disposed in the electrode chamber 80. The pin adapts the guide member to position the tubing in the chamber as it enters and is disposed in the cell to avoid contact between the tubing and the electrode. The seat of the guide member contacts the guide member tubing at a predetermined location to ensure that the correct length of tubing has entered the chamber. A proximity sensor 98 confirms that the tubing is in its correct location.

### Paragraph 8.12

8.12 The swirler 104 is attached to the seat 92 of the guide member 90 for centering the guide member in the electrode chamber 80. The swirler has a plurality of canted holes 106 or openings. The holes are disposed about an axis Ac and are at an angle with respect to a plane containing the axis A. The holes impart a lateral or circumferential component of velocity to the electrolyte as the electrolyte flows in a generally axial direction through the swirler and thence through the electrolyte passage adjacent the tubing. The velocity is small enough to avoid cavitation and large enough to avoid other discontinuities in electrolyte concentration which might form because of the passage of the electrical current through the electrolyte. In the embodiment shown, the swirler is disposed between the electrode and adjacent structure of the electrochemical cell. In an alternate embodiment, for example, the swirler might be disposed entirely within the electrode chamber or disposed

upstream of the electrode to such an extent that it is spaced axially from the electrode.

#### Paragraph 8.23

8.23 The rinsing cell has a cap 148. The cap has a hole 150 which adapts the cell to receive the tubing 18. The supply conduit 62 for rinse fluid includes other passages on the interior of the rinsing cell. For example, the cap has a plurality of radially directed impingement passages 152 in flow communication with the rinse chamber 124. The passages are directed toward the bottom of the rinse chamber to impart an axial component of velocity to the rinse flow. As with the interior of the tubing, the axial component of velocity decreases the effect that splash-back of rinse fluid impinging on the tubing has on flow to the bottom of the chamber. The cell includes a circumferentially extending plenum 154 which is in flow communication with the radially directed impingement passages and is, in turn, in flow communication through axial passages 156 and 144-157 with the supply passage 130 in the cell. The means 54 for supplying rinse fluid includes the supply conduit 62 and the return conduit 64 which are each in flow communication with the rinse fluid reservoir 56. As shown, the return conduit is spaced from the bottom of the rinse chamber. Alternatively, the return conduit may be in flow communication with the bottommost portion of the rinse chamber to completely drain rinse fluid from the rinse chamber.